Slaughter of the Innocents.

Mancaster Entelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 1880.

The Electoral Count.

It is very hard for Democratic congressmen to receive Republican approbation, and quite useless indeed for them to try. They are audaciously assailed now because they did not at the last ses. sion enact a law which would prevent any trouble in making the electoral count and the danger to which the country would have been exposed if the result of the election was now disputed is pictured in the New York Times, the leading Republican organ, to the disparagement of the Democratic majority in Congress; whereas every one knows that at the last session the settlement of this matter was defeated by the opposition of the Republican minority in the House to a measure which had passed the Senate.

That measure has come up in the House with the opening of the session, and is again virulently assailed by the Republican members: although it is in substance the very joint rule governing the counting of the electoral vote by Congress which was adopted by the Republican Congress in 1865, to serve its purpose in keeping out the votes of Southern states, and which was maintained until 1875. If it had been continued in force until after the election of 1876, Tilden would have been declared elected. By their legislation on this next House. They seem to have nobody subject the Republicans have so clearly with the energy and dash of Blaine nor demonstrated their disposition to have the scholarship of Garfield. The Demothe vote counted to suit their existing cratic minority retains nearly all of those exigency, that it is not surprising that they who were most distinguished in the mashould now suspect the Democratic con- jority and numbers in its ranks many ably few have cast more than a cursory gressmen of a similarly sinister design. strong, intellectual men, trained in com-Those who would do evil themselves are mittee service and skilled in the parliaever ready to accuse every one else of I mentary tactics that are so useful on the being equally unprincipled. Notwith- floor. The Republican majority is so it in strangely distorted characters is the standing there is no intimation of the slender that their lack of leadership will name of Dan Bryant, carved by the favor-Democratic purpose to challenge Mr. be painfully felt, and the Democracy can Garfield's election, the Republican lead- take signal advantage of their own Dan and B are comparatively distinct, ers seem to suspect it. An uneasy con- equipment. science probably makes them do so. They may know of unlawful things done to elect Garfield, which, if defeated. They would hardly op- tion made permanent if successful, pose so violently their own plan of counting the vote, if they had not some knowledge of cause to fear a future disturbance of the present general acquiescence in Garfield's election. They see in the fact that the Democrats want to deprive the vice president of the opportunity to claim the absolute power of declaring who has been elected, a purpose to dispute the admitted result; and they seek to retain the advantage they think they now have.

candidate, although we suspect that if which had complained that Mr. Croasdale, we knew what the Republican leaders | the editor of the Ecery Ecening, had "inknow, Garfield would never get his place. Jured the good name and fame " of the The vice president could never give it company by editorial criticisms upon its to him by an arbitrary assumption of a methods of business. The jury sustained disputed power, if there was cause to Mr. Croasdale's defense that his articles challenge his election; and the present were intended to protect the public, that proposition of the Democratic majority it is the duty of a public paper to protect in Congress will not lose it to him if no the public, and that what he wrote did in reason appears to distrust the existing fact protect the public. disposition to concede it.

The former Republican joint rule previded that when objection was made to the vote of any state, the concurrence there was a scheme on foot to divide of both houses, voting separately, Texas into four states, and thus add six should be necessary to have it counted. No question could be affirm- plied very emphatically, "No, sir, there wrath, they had not one word of indignant already decided without a concurring will be no division of Texas," He said vote. The proposed concurrent resolu- that the people of Texas are almost unanition provides that any objection offered mously opposed to any division. No man and minuteness, and given in a revised shall be made in writing by at least two could be elected to office in any county of form to a Methodist minister for circulasenators and three representatives; and the state on a platform favoring a division that if no certificate is presented from a and the Democrats are all in favor of the state without objection being made to it, continued unity of the state. its vote shall not be counted unless both houses, voting separately, shall agree to it : except but one certificate is presented from the state, which shall be counted by return to this country about the 1st of unless both houses agree to throw it out.

These provisions seem fair and, so far as they differ from the former joint rule, to be an improvement on it. The ostensible reason urged for opposing their ult. adoption is that it is beyond the power of Congress to exercise any jurisdiction over the vote. If we comprehend the Republican argument it is that congressmen sit as mere spectators of the physical performance of the vice president in opening the envelopes and reporting the person were the guests of General Robert have a judgment on the little campaign one that suits him best to the tellers, who record and add it up. Perhaps, though, we do not understand their position. They are so very siippery that it is difficult to change their ground to suit their circumstances; and the only thoroughly comprehensible thing about their present the count in the hands of their creature, the vice president, and to save it from the touch of a Democratic Congress; and their logic is fitted, as best they can do it, to their want.

---What His speech Confirms.

Col. A. Wilson Norris, who has been nominated in the strongly Republican Sixth senatorial district of Philadelphia. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Elliott, is a very clever and intelligent gentleman, but he exhibited a remarkable deficiency of memory in his speech accepting the nomination; in which, after declaring that he thought it fitting to speak to his proposed constituency, "in regard to the great legislative measares that may come up before the Senate," he forgot to say a word about any of the important matters of local legislation that will be before the Senate and in which his constituents were of course particularly interested in hearing his views. The Ledger thinks this was a remarkable omission. and that it was equally remarkable that Col. Norris should speak for the Philadelphia bosses and feel inclined and authorized and even "glad to say that those who have administered the public trusts of the city are willing to make concessions." There is room to doubt whether a man who can thus speak confidently of the feeling of the city bosses, and who finds nothing odd in promising "concessions" to the people from the people's elected servants, is not a blocks of the accident were shattered by

great deal too close to the bosses and too deeply infected with their spirit to be trusted as a people's representative in the Senate. Col. Norris is reported to be a slave of the Republican ring, and his speech confirms his repute.

Some of the Republican papers affect to characterize as "unmanly" the reported indifference of the Democratic congressmen to Hayes's proposition to make Grant captain general as well as to the McCook bill, which proposes to put him on the retired list with the rank and pay of general. We trust the Democrats in Congress are more than indifferent to both these propositions. We hope they will be active and courageous in opposition to them and to all proposed special legislation which has Grant as a beneficiary. He has had all he deserves; and if he cannot support himself with dignity and comfort he merits no further benefices. The toad- weight of its own abominations. eaters and tuft hunters may raise him all the private purses they choose. If he has fallen so low as to stand before the public with his hat in his hand let him

have all that drops in. But not a dollar

from the public treasury. If the Re-

publican politicians want to preserve

him for the uses to which they put him

cratic House. THE Republicans are casting about with some anxiety for a leader in the

MINOR TOPICS.

THE experiment of illuminating the uncovered before the count in Feb. Hoosae tunnel by electricity is about to be ruary. may show him to have been tried, with a view of having the illumina-

> THE executive committee of the New York world's fair of 1883 has decided on a site for a piece of ground of 250 acres called Inwwod. It is eleven miles from the city hall, and it will take 55 minutes to reach it from the Grand Central depot, provided the elevated railroad is extended as they chatted Bryant cut his name in ties. The absolute necessity for some such to a. This would make about an hour

from the Battery.

We are ignorant of any cause for the ample by a verdict in a libel case, dis-istrust they feel of the scating of their missing with costs an insurance company fessional associates as a sort of monument of this army of infants at cheap The four o'clock distrust they feel of the seating of their missing with costs an insurance company

> there was any truth in the statement that Democrats to the Senate. The senator re-

PERSONAL.

Mosey has written that he will certain

February next. Mr. George Merriman and wife, of raries thought of it. Litchfield, Conn, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on the 30th

damages. He charges that it libeled him so apt to steal over your countenance when during the last campaign.

Hayes, Secretary of War Ramsey, General Sherman and other distinguished PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, yesterday, at a dinner given to the Farmers' club, of which he is a member. Col. James Duffy issue of fraudulent bonds in Louisiana. was there.

Mr. James R. Keene, who has recently keep track of their ideas. They thoroughly identified himself with the turf by establishing first-class racing stables at home and abroad and purchasing a quar- not help rejoicing that the time for electer interest in Jerome park at a round performance is their great desire to keep figure, has met a great loss in the death of the famous sire, "Blue Gown," the only down, among other things, that the duty winner of the Derby ever purchased to be imposed on the presidential elector to vote important to America, and for which Mr. for the man designated by the party for Keene paid \$20,000.

LEWIS BARBER was the most popular negro preacher in Georgia. He had a circuit of four congregations, with a membership of 3,000 persons, over whom his sway was absolute in both temporal and spiritual affairs. He died several months ago. Over the pulpit of his church in Lee county an effigy of cloth and straw, blackened with charcoal, has been placed to represent the dead pastor. This rude image is regarded with awe by the negroes, some of whom are said to bow before it in worship.

STATE ITEMS.

Col. Chapman Biddle, a member of the Philadelphia bar, died last evening of an

affection of the chest. A brakeman named Coyle was run over and killed by a train at Catasauqua, on the Lehigh Valley railroad.

The Montgomery county Republican committee instruct the newly elected

They say Harry Oliver of Pittsburg will

An explosion at the Union lime works,

FROM TEXAS.

The Voice of a Hopeful Woman. OFFICE OF JOHN C. ROBERTS, BREMOND, ROBERTSON CO., Tex., Nov. 29,1889.

Steinman & Hensel, Lancaster, Pa. : Inclosed find \$2 subscription in advance for the INTELLIGENCER. I am a little slow, as usual, but delayed awhile to see your the Battle." You missed a paragraph or We (old-fashioned states rights Democrats) are not the least terrified, and are glad that you are disposed to rid the find some desirable occupation in party of all such innovators as Hill of mitigating the condition of a help-Georgia.

The preservation of a constitutional government rests with the solid Democracy of the whole country.

The South will not, and cannot be di-

vided the Northern Democracy keep guard but for the next four years, and

For twenty long years the Northern Democracy, under the most trying circumstances, under the most powerful fabrications of falsehoods; operated against by the money of the nation, and cheated by the lying villainy of pretended philanthropists, have continued without profit or reward in the path of duty and of right. in the last campaign that is their own What a glorious picture for the schoolboy concern; it is no business of the Demo- of to-day. There is a good time coming and we will await the INTELLIGENCER to herald the glad tidings. Good wishes, M. L. W. ROBERTS.

DAN BRYANT'S RUSTIC ACTEGRAPH. The Tall Elm Tree which His Friends Regard as His Monument. Of the many thousand pedestrians who daily pass up and down Broadway, probglance at the tall elm standing at the corner of Washington place, near the New York hotel. But the old tree is an object of peculiar interest to theatrical men On ite comedian many years ago. It would only be noticed in a close inspection. The but the remainder of the name is almost entirely illegible. Yesterday morning, as Tony Pastor was walking down Broadway with "Ad" Ryman, he stopped to point out to his friend the rustic inscription, and quite a crowd gathered about as Mr. Pastor told its history. One summer afternoon about seventeen or eighteen years ago, Dan Bryant, with Nelse Seymour, Eph their usual walk up Broadway from Broome to Fourteenth street, at the time at Washington place several acquaintances. that will impose upon the employers of They stood for a while on the corner, and these innocents the extreme legal penalthe tree, which was then quite small. The and a half from the city hall and more grew in size. Bryant seemed to have a factories only two were found that coma favorite rendezvous for his friends on Aside from the humanitarian aspect of the A WILMINGTON jury has set a good ex- pleasant afternoons. Now that he has case there is another serious evil

As to the morality of campaign stories, precisely the same quantity and quality of peared on the scene as an awful example of Democratic depravity, been pained by SENATOR COKE, of Texas, was asked if the recollection of the calm with which Gen. Grant's campaign story about Gen. Hancock was received by Republican

Although, as plainly appears from the Hewitt case, full to the neck of virtuous remonstrance for a charge against General Hancock of official complicity in a monstrous fraud, told with the utmost calm tion through the religious press. There was no truth in it. It was false and slanderous from begining to end. It came from a man in high position. It was intended to deprive Gen. Hancock of votes he would otherwise have received. It imputed to him, not defensible economical opinions, but absolute criminality in one of its worst forms. We do not know to this hour, however, what our Republican contempo-

Was it not, under the Davis ruling, something in the nature of "an appailing crime," a "national crime," and a "war Congressmen elect Farwell of Chicago, has sued the Chicago News for \$50,000 on the safety and sanctity of popular government?" Now, don't put on that far, uninterested look, brethren, which is your attention is called to Republican sins. Keep up the stern Roman expression which you wear when you are watching the Democratic villains, and let us story above mentioned, commonly known as the "Fowler Story," which made Gen. Hancock a partner in a conspiracy for the

Garfield's Silly Gush.

Nation. When one reads Gen. Garfield's speech to the Ohio presidential electors one cantion oratory has gone by. The ethical no-tions he produced on this occasion were of the most extraordinary kind. He laid it the presidency, was "the most solemn obligation of obedience which can be conceived, except that which the God of the universe might impose on him."

"The God of the universe" has, however, imposed on the presidential electors already certain obligations with which the commands of Gen. Garfield's "august sovereign" and "omnipotent sovereign, the majority of the American people, might conflict, and in laying down the moral law of their business it would have been well to take notice of this notorious act. The "august sovereign," for instance, cannot authorize anybody to carry out a fraud, and yet he might readily be led to try to do so.

Later in the same discourse General Garfield talks of this "great political sovereign having laid his commands upon him, and of his being bound by his will and his great inspiration and purpose, as he could be by any consideration that this earth can impose upon any human being. We are not sure that we know what this means, but every one must regret the growing tendency of which it is an illustake off his coat and run for United States tration to import into American politics the terms of abasement in which the subjects of Oriental despots have from time immemorial described their relations to legislators for Grow for United States | their political ruler. No good can come to any community

from any man's thinking of himself or talking of himself as the subject creature which Gen. Garfield here describes him-

It is, however, made somewhat ludierous by the fact that if 12,000 voters in New York had voted the other way Gen. Gar field's "august sovereign" and "omnipotent sovereign" would have "laid his commands" on another man, and would have refused to employ the general in any place of trust, and the latter would have been soil. They had the real dignity in them-

guided and unfortunate person, who was

Raltimore Gazette. Public attention has been directed to the deplorable condition of child-labor in the Massachusetts factories through the meeditorial" after the election. My idea dium of an exhaustive article from the pen s you did not learn all "The Lessons of of Emma B. Brown in the December Atlantic, and it the statements set forth are strictly accurate, as there is every reason to believe they are, the statesmen and philanthropists of the old Bay state might less class, instead of concerning themselves about the rest of mankind. Massachusetts take an especial pride in her educational and reformatory institutions, and yet the developments that have just come to light disclose a condition of affairs among her laboring classes that recalls with painful vividness the scenes of wretchedness among the English laboring classes in by-gone days. While the "philanthopists" the Republican party will fall by the of Massachusetts have been worrying their brains over affairs in which they were in no way concerned they have permitted-nay even encouraged-an evil which has grown up among themselves until it has assumed proportions of such magnitude that a bare recital of the details is sufficient to send a thrill of horror over the entire country. In the manufacturing districts of England it is well known that the overworking of young children in factories produced a pale, stunted and rickety race of people within three generations and Mrs. Brown declares that the same horrible process is being repeated in Massachusetts, and unless a remedy is quickly provided the melancholy evils will have been firmly established in the manufacturing districts of New England-evils which it has been found impossible to remove in old England even with the aid of the most rigorous legislation. The statistics gathered by Mrs. Brown from official statements are of the most sickening and startling nature. She in Massachusetts between the ages of five and seventeen who have never been to any \$1,890. school! In one of the factories the first under 10 years of age; and in fact childindustrial system of Massachusetts. The struggle for existence among the factory people appears to be simply terrible and the fact that this baby-labor should be employed by Massachusetts capitalists in order to enable them to earn big dividends on watered stock is a burning disgrace to the boasted civilization of the New England people. Figures show that 44 per cent. of the laboring classes of Massachusetts are children between the ages of 5 and 15children who should be in the schools The fact that there are stringent laws on the subject of infant labor in the state ren-Horn, and George Christy, were taking ders the fact of their illegal employment even more disgraceful, and it appears that the terrible evil can only be corrected by the fasionable promenade, when they met the creation of a strong public sentiment course will be the more readily understood letters retained their shape as the tree when we mention the fact that out of 100 strong feeling for it, and the spot became plied with the provisions of the law. wages has overcrowded the factories and cheapened adult labor to a starvation point Until the New England people remedy this crying evil let her statesmen and philanthropists cease prating about ignorance dodges and devices, we hold that there is and inhumanity in the South. They can but one morality for both parties, and find plenty of profitable employment at that a Republican lie or frauds calls for their own doors-employment that, if properly directed, will remove from the reprobation as a Democratic one. We have factories the curse of child-labor that is therefore, especially since Mr. Hewitt appear by year destroying morally and physical street of the curse of child-labor that is therefore, especially since Mr. Hewitt appear by year destroying morally and physical street. ically a large class of helpless persons.

A MODERN BLUEBEARD.

He Drowns his Wives in a Cairene Well? Gairo has been plunged into profound consternation by the discovery of an appalling crime-or rather, series of crimes perpetrated by a religious recluse, Sheikh Hamunda Berda, hitherto enjoying a high reputation for sanctity, and even popularly credited with supernatural powers of extraordinary efficaciousprophet. Women were wont to make pilgrimages from all parts of Lower Egypt to the house of this supposed saint, in order to solicit his intercession with Allah in their behalf. About three weeks ago the wife of an Egyptian officer betook herself to the sheikh's residence for this purpose. When, however, several hours had elapsed without anything having been heard or seen of her since she entered Hamuda's doors, her husband applied to the Cairo police for assistance to discover her whereabouts, and a rigid search was forthwith instituted in the holy man's domicile. To the horror of the unfortunate officer, his wife's body was found, with several other female corpses, thrust into a huge cistern standing in the Sheikh's garden. The cistern, in fact, was brimfull of murdered woman. Hamuda Berda, arrested on the spot and conveyed to prison, subsequently confessed to the cadi that it had been his practice for some time past, whenever consulted by a female possessed of rich jewels or other portable property of value, to invite his visitor to take a turn with him in the garden, where he would proceed to strangle her, despoil her remains and fling them into his cistern. Egyptian justice has probably made an example of this saintly personage by hang-ing him up in front of his own house door.

PENSIONING GRANT.

Some Solid Reasons Against It. Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Rep.

When Congress, during President Grant's first term, increased the salary of the executive from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a year, the country had good reason to believe that enough might be saved from the aggregate sum to enable the incumbent of the presidential office to provide for his future; and it is declared by a leading member of Congress, who knows whereof he speaks, that the presidents " all save a good deal of money, and if the salary were to be again doubled they would save the additional pay, for the style of living and entertainment at the White House has not improved in the least since the the presidential salary was raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000." There would be nothing heard of this pensioning of ex-presidents if the extravagance and snobbishness begot by the war had not found its way into the White House as well as into other houses. It is not at all a spirit that is to be encouraged, for it is not at all a democratic spirit, but the very reverse of it. No one is forced to accept the office of president of the United States, it is not an office that goes a-begging, even if expresidents do, and it will not be forgotten that no one ever fought more desperately for it than "the oldest living ex-president" did. No one sacrifices anything in taking it, and therefore in leaving it, at the end of a foreknown time, he has no right or excuse whatever to demand that he shall be given a pension, or a life-senatorship, or a state-senator-ship, or that he is justified in passing around his hat for shekels in order that he may, as long as he lives, by pursuit of pleasure and indulgence in luxury, support the dignity of an ex-president. Washington, Jefferson and other ex-presidents found no difficulty in supposting their dig. nity after their retirement as tillers of the

selves and did not depend upon the sham suffering the consequence of his own fol- dignity of display which money gives to sustain them.

The whole suggestion of pensioning our civil servants is wrong, because it is undemocratic; it is altogether at war with the spirit of our institutions; and it is strong evidence to the excellent sense and propriety of the country that it has thus far received with manifest disfavor all propositions to pension in any way "the oldest living ex-presiden .. "

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The American coffee failures have not affected the trade in London. The billiard match in Paris between Vignaux and Slosson has been postponed to December 20.

George Allen, aged 19 years, fell through an elevated hatchway in Baltimore yesterday and received fatal injuries. The Theatre Comique in St. Louis had a \$12,000 fire yesterday. Springfield, Mass.

suffered a \$100,000 fire yesterday. Yesterday a woman in Marquette, Wis., in a fit of temporary insanity cut off her babe's head and then committed suicide. Four hundred persons have been thrown

out of employment by the burning of the Brookfield cotton mill at Stockport, England.

A London dispatch says: The bark Hea at Bremen from Philadelphia, before reported on fire, has been burned to the water's edge. Traffic was suspended on the Richmond

& Danville railroad and Piedmont air line

yesterday by the barning of the Banister river bridge. Alabama Cadmus, aged 40 years, was fatally injured by being run over by a wagon loaded with lumber at Bergen

Point, New Jersey. Emma Geiglin, a little girl, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from a stove, while playing with other children in Baltimore, yesterday afternoon.

At Silver Cliff on Wednesday night fire destroyed the Colorado hotel, Colorado discovered that there are 25,000 children restaurant, and two small adjoining buildings. Loss, \$10,000 to \$15,000 : insurance. Alice Baker, colored, was assassinated

child encountered by the inspector was on a farm a mile and a half from Navasta, Tex. Frank Marshall, her paramour, was labor seems to have become a part of the arrested and committed to jail without

At Petersburg, Va., W. A. Trotter charged with the murder of Claiborne John son, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

There is much anxiety in Gloucester. Massachusetts, for the safety of seven vessels of the Banks fishing fleet, exposed to the terrible November gales. Four of the vessels have been absent six weeks, and should have returned to Gloucester. A fire at Custer City, D. T., destroyed

the principal hotel, store and postoffice. Loss, \$4,000. The surrounding buildings were greatly damaged. Six incendiary fires have been discovered and extinguished in the city during the past fortnight. There seems to be a determined effort to destroy the town. Nicholas Ford, Republican-Greenbacker

from Missouri, has received a certificate of election as a member of the next Congress. The vote as announced by the secretary of state shows 21,770 for Ford and 21,769 for Craig, Democrat, giving the former a ma-

The four o'clock express train from New York struck Mr. Theodore Davenport's carriage at a crossing in Stamford, Conn., instartly killing Miss Harriet Davenport, a young lady about seventeen years of age, and severly injuring Mr. Davenport and the daughter of the Rev. J. W. Hyde.

Captain Torensen, of the bark Sverre, reports that on October 15, latitude 34:20, longitude 12:83 west, he fell in with the brig Maria Montrose, which had been abandoned. He went close to her but owing to the fearful stench that came from her he did not board her. He hailed several times, but there was no reply.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MT. JOY NEWS.

Our Regular Borough Correspondence. Haines and Samuel Warner, two young people. ness in the way of curing female patients men of this place, were driving in a buggy by holy spells, imparted to him by the close by the railroad near Robrerstown, the horse took fright at escaping steam from a locomotive and ran off. The top of the buggy was damaged and the young men sustained slight internal injuries. The horse was eaught after running a short

Dr. M. K. Bowers, of Springville, was surprised on Wednesday evening by a from surrounding towns and a real merry | tiny ! time was enjoyed by all.

On Wednesday night Dr. A. M. Hiestand was called to attend a seven-year-old son of Benjaman Goodman's, Rapho township. The boy suffered intensely, and before morning died of epilepsy.

The ice on Snyder's dam measures live inches and the ice-dealers are making preparation to cut it. The boys are having a good time at skating. John S. Nissley of Rapho, sold his crop

of tobacco at 27, 10 and 5 cents per pound.

Valuable Fancy Stock. One of the most important sales of thoroughbred stock ever held in this country was made yesterday at the bezaar of Alfred M. Herkness & Co., North and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, when the herd of Guernsey and Jersey cows, heifers and bulls imported by Samuel C. Kent, of West Grove, Chester county, was disposed

of. The sale was largely attended by stock breeders from different parts of the country and remarkably good prices were realized. The bidding was spirited and but three hours were occupied in disposing of seventy head, aggregating the sum of \$20,000. M. L. Greider, of Mt. Joy, this county, paid \$145 for Pride's daughter, three months old, Orange Fawn. Among those in attendance at the sale were James M. Eyer, S. S. Spencer and Col. James

Vending Milk.

Before Alderman McConomy was heard the case of John Anthony, a milk dealer on the Petersburg turnpike, a short distance north of this city, who was charged, on eath of Daniel Fegley, with vending milk in violation of the act of Assembly of May 25, 1878, which provides that all milk venders must place conspicuously upon their wagons their names, the name of their dairy and the locality at which the milk is produced, under a penalty of not less than \$10, or, in lieu of payment, imprisonment of not less than eight days. Mr. Anthony plead ignorance of the law, and as his is the first case ever brought before a magistrate in this city (and perhaps the first in the state). and as he is about relinquishing the business, the case was not pressed, and he was discharged on payment of costs.

Current Notes. Court adjourned at an early hour yesterthe last one held, was discharged after

the sudden termination of the case. To morrow morning court will meet at 10 o'clock for the purpose of sentencing several parties and the transaction of cur-

rent business. On Monday, December 20th, the regular week of argument court will commence. The first court after that will be the January quarter sesions, which will commence on the third Monday in January. Four or five weeks of common pleas will then follow.

ANOTHER SENIOR ORATION.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. By A. M. Schmidt, Class of '81, F. &. M. Col-

The age of the Crusades had but recently passed away, when Europe began to emerge from the darkness, ignorance and superstition of the Middle Ages. Tyrants, who for years had ruled with rods of iron, and knew no laws other than those enfore ed by themselves, found their power weak ening slowly yet most fatally.

On the other hand, those who never their oppressors, seemed to be imbued with new life, new passions and new desires; not such as tend to plunge humanity into deeper degradation, but to lift it up, ennoble it and place it in its proper

Within a space of fifty years changes occurred that a few years before seemed not only improbable but impossible. New lands were discovered, new theories pro- ter's Wife," the audience being a small mulgated and new inventions produced. The papal power received a blow from which it never recovered; monarchs no longer plead for pardon at its throne nor dreaded its sentence of excommunication : patriotism and the love of liberty went hand in hand, while civilization and commerce received a new birth and grew as only such powers can grow after having lain dormant for many years.

Among the many important inventions of this period none can claim a greater prominence than that of printing. In its simple forms this art is known to have been practiced by various nations from remote antiquity, but all efforts to trace it to its earliest use have proved fruitless. That
the Assyrians and Egyptians were familiar
the Assyrians and Egyptians were familiar the Assyrians and Egyptians were familiar with some rude method whereby they impressed their bricks with strange and curious characters has been shown by ruins that have been unearthed from time to time. Later we find Roman inscripto time. Later we find Roman inscrip-tions more perfect and bearing a more tribing recomblance to printing thus step striking resemblance to printing; thus step by step there appears to have been a gradual preparation for the completion of pecial force in its construction or developthe amount of labor required by the ancients in copying their books by pen or brush, it has been a matter of no little surprise that they should have approached no nearer to printing with teenth century. The time and place of the invention of this art is not definitely known; however, the claims of John Gutenberg are most generally recognized. In 1438 he is known to have had in possession printing material, a press, and as is claimed y some, movable type; but it is not before the year 1450 that any works are identified

as coming from his press.

With the revival of letters, the demand for literature steadily increased. The news letter soon gave way to the news ballad, which was sung or recited in public, then followed the news pamphlet and final ly the newspaper.

The first newspaper published in the United States was issued at Boston in the fall of the year 1690. It at once attracted the attention of the Legislature, and on accourt of its containing "reflection of a very high nature," as they thought, a second copy failed to appear.

But such a suppression of news literature, the suppression of a means of knowlone clause in our constitution which says the freedom of speech or of the press.' ountry and to the law.

The newspaper not only represents the fifty-five. thought of the people, but appears for or against them as defendant, accuser, judge or jury, as the ease may demand. The power that it wields and the it fluence that it holds can only be estimated when we consider how destitute we would be with-

out it. If, then, our press bears such a vital relation to the welfare of our people, should it not be held subject to certain laws of equity and be restrained or condemned whenever it oversteps its bounds?

Some one has said, "Whatever we would On Tuesday evening, while Nehemiah do for our country must be done for the Especially is this true under a republican form of government; not only do the people make the laws, but it is for them to

see that they are duly carried out. If the press speaks for the people it is essential that it utter nothing but what shall be for their best interests and truthfully represents their views. But how far has it remained true to its vocation?

Let us examine it in a few points and see party of fifteen couples. The guests were | whether it can bear the test of a close scru-

> For an intelligent person to pick up a copy of many of our leading dailies, especially of the so-called organs-during the heat of a campaign-and carefully read their contents, he is at once led to suppose that our country is in imminent danger of being ruined and soon to be numbered among the nations of the past. Not only is this the case with the organs of one political party, but most sadly true | ment.

To expect a true statement of the condition of our government from party organs at such a time is to include in a hope as vain as it is hopeless. Each party feels it to be its solemn duty to outrival the other as far as possible in wild and idiotic articles. True, this is not the case with all the secular press, but the few that stand as exceptions are of but little consequence in opposition to the majority that have seemingly lost their power of reasoning. Can such a press tend to educate or elevate

a people? Again, it has become the duty, for duty t seems, of many of our papers to bring before their readers erime in its most repulsive forms, not simply to note it in a general way, but to devote whole columns n minutely describing the most repulsive and blood curdling deeds, such headings as "A Chapter of Crimes," "A Galaxy of Young, Colin Cameron, M. L. Greider, D. Horrible Tragedies," are of common occurrence, and the more startling the head lines are made the more salable becomes

Of such a character is much of the education that is imparted to the people of our land and especially to the youth. Its degrading influence can already be seen and felt, but when the rising generation shall have a voice in the governing of our religious as well as political affairs, the fruits of such a sowing of dragon's teeth will be then most sadly reaped.

We do not ask-nordo we think it would be well for the secular press to assume the garb of religion and thereby attempt to remedy the evil; what we do ask and what should be required—is that it hold the moral law as most sacred and be ever ready to point the finger of scorn at such journals as refuse to observe it.

So long as the education of morals goes hand in hand with that of the intellect, our government will remain stable, and so long as the press continues faithful, the people will receive such an education. That the press of our land is to a great exday afternoon for want of business. The tent accountable for the stability of our jury in the neglect of duty case, which was government is a truth no longer questioned; when it becomes corrupt, when it becomes the tool of partisan and trickster, then will our country be in danger of a disgraceful disunion.

> While the people remain virtuous and intelligent, while they clearly understand and honestly decree justice, our laws will commend themselves, but should they become ignorant and their decisions be the dictates of passion and prejudice, rather than of reason and right, that moment are from the mad despotism of millions, we

will flee to the despotism of one, hoping o find reason still enthroned there.

Should the time to try men's souls ever come again, our reliance under God must be in the character of our citizens; if they are men whose bosoms swell with the dignity and pride of freemen, and who believe that there is a just Ged who overrules all nations, then can we hope for a successful contest with the nations embat tled against us, but should such a free man's pride be wanting and the people be without a God, then will the fate of our nation be sealed. "Then will the world's knew aught else than to obey the voice of will pour forth its miasma, and darkness last hope be extinguished." Infidelity again brood over our much beloved land.

THE DRAMA.

Miss Charlotte Thompson in "The i'lanter's Wife." Last evening Miss Charlotte Thompson

and her company appeared at the opera house in the comedy drama of "The Plan-

one. The general character of Miss Thompson's acting is familiar to playgoers in this city, where she has appeared on former occasions. Her performance last evening indicated that she retains the full measure of the power which has long since given her a by no means inconspic uous position in the ranks of the emotional school of actresses. To this class she belongs, and "The Planters's Wife" is a play adapted for the development of her talents. It deals with the mistortunes and persecutions of a pure and in nocent woman, thrown upon the cold charety of the world, where she is made the victim of cruel buffetings, tossed less and which yet appear supported by the most indubitable evidence, but from all of which she emerges ir the bright sunlight of vindicated innocence, unassailed honor and perfect happiness. The scene gress of the war. Whilst there is no esthe art as it is known to us. Considering ment, there are a number of clever situations through which runs a clearly defined narrative, and there is a blending of humor and pathos that serve to enlist the sympathy of the audience. The company gave an intelligent and satisfactory intermovable type before the middle of the fif- pretation of the work. Miss Thompson in the role of Edith Gray, the victim of misrepresentation, treachery and deceit, was striking and effective, bringing to bear upon the part much of the tional power that has won her reputation. Miss Rose Keene, as Angie Gordon, was an altogether interesting little beauty and carried of a good share of the honors of the evening by her rendition of the character of an exceedingly juvenile coquette. Miss Ethel Greybrooke, in the role of Dora Grakun, was satisfactory in every particular, and the gentlemen of the east, Messrs.

OUR CLUBS.

Dennis, Craig, Murray and Stephens,

each furnished an intelligent rendition or

his part, the last named being very amus-ing as Simeon Sincoe, the bashful lover.

ociety Socially, Scientifically and Studios ly Inclined.

The "Thursday club," a social organization which was organized quite successedge, was not destined to continue many fully in Lancaster society last winter and years; soon other papers sprang up and the | had a brillant season of dramatic enterunder the old rules and forms last evening "Congress shall make no law abridging by the election of officers as follows: Presthe freedom of speech or of the press." ident, Mrs. Blackwood; vice president, Yes, ours is a free press, free to defend the Mr. A. J. Steinman : secretary, Miss Bell : people against all usurpation by those in authority, and free to demand that both tee, Miss Shroder and Miss Bessie Hager, people and rulers continue true to their Mr. Musser and Mr. Hensel. The active membership of the elub was increased to

The Gridiron cooking club, which was composed of a dozen young ladies of the city, associated to perfect themselves in cuisine arts, will also be reorgaized for this winter.

As previously noticed the Schiller Verein, German class, under instruction from Prof. John S. Stahr of the college, are reading Goethe's "Iphigenie"

The Cliosophic society, numbering fifty or sixty members, are engaged this winter in the consideration of social topics. This club meets every alternate Friday evening and after the reading of the paper it is discussed. The course was opened by the president, Rev. Dr. Thos. G. Apple, in a paper outlining the winter course. Dr. Gerhart at the last meeting read a paper on "The relation of the state to public morality," and at the next meeting Mr. Adams will treat the topic, "The sphere of woman outside the family.

Besides these we have from time to time recorded the proceedings of the Star and Plant and the Microscopleal societies, engaged in the popular and exhaustive study of scientific subjects.

A party at the Stevens house is to be held during the week between Christmas and New Year, and elaborate preparations are being made for a brilliant social event. The whole series of diversions speaks well for Lancaster society, and indicates a degree of social and intellectual activity that marks a broad and refining develop-

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Line. Dr. Edward S. Jaskeon, a young physician of West Chester, and who has made the eye one of the leading studies of his profession, has been for some time examning the eyes of the children at West Chester high school. He generally examines three patients a day, at noon, makng eareful tests as to their sight, near and far, the capacity to distinguish colors, etc. For the use of the ophthalmoscope, a room is darkened, and the examinations are

made quite thorough. Reading will have from 200 to 200 strangers the latter part of next week. The state firemen's convention which will meet in the Grand opera house Dec. 18 and 17 will be a large representative body of men throughout the state devoted to fire interests. Some 80 companies have already reported as having elected delegates, and over 30 more are expected to

The residents of Brooklyn addition in Birdsboro are excited by the appearance nightly of a ghost in that immediate vicinity. The apparition has several times confronted travelers at night, and though the bravest of them have attempted to strike up a conversation with his ghostship, they fail to elicit any reply to their questions. The ghost has the appearance of a man and inhabits a cornfield near at hand, walking into the shocks without in the least disturbing their arrangement and without making a particle of noise.

Big Prices for Real Estate. On Thursday, December 9, 1880, B. F. Rowe, auctioneer, sold for John N. Brubaker, administrator of David Brubaker,

late of East Hempfield township, this county, deceased, a piece of land situate in said township, 21 miles west of the city Lancaster, on the Columbia turnpike, containing 18 acres and 157 perches, with improvements, to Adeline Brubaker, for \$306 per acre. No. 2, a tract of land ading the above, co 125 perches, with improvements, to Elizabeth Kready for \$360 per acre. No. 3, a tract of land adjoining the above, containing 18 acres and 48 perches, with improvements, to Emanuel Livingood for 8357 per acre. The whole tract containing 79 acres

and 10 perches amounting to \$27,561.11

The Weather. The temperature yesterday morning in this city was from 7 to 10 degrees above our liberties at an end, and glad to escape zero not below zero, as printed. This morning it was one or two degrees higher.